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County Borough of Bournemouth.

1918.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

with which are included
the REPORTS of the

BOROUGH BACTERIOLOGIST,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

and

PUBLIC ANALYST.

BOURNEMOUTH :

Printed by "Bournemouth Guardian," Ltd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Edward Ernest Bishop, J.P.).

Mr. Alderman J. E. Beale, J.P. (Chairman).

Mr. Councillor J. J. Brazier (Vice-Chairman).

Mr. Alderman F. Elcock.	Mr. Councillor C. Hunt, J.P.
" " H. Sparkes.	" " W. E. Odum.
Mr. Councillor W. J. L. Beaton.	" " C. Long.
" " J. J. Empson.	" " G. I. Luckham.
" " C. A. D. George, J.P.	" " F. S. Mate.
" " R. Neville Hart, M.D.	" " F. B. Summerbee.
Mrs. Councillor Laney.	

GENERAL SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The Chairman.

Vice-Chairman.

Councillors Empson, Hart, Hunt, Long, Mate and Summerbee.

HEALTH AND SANITARY DEPTS.

Medical Officer of Health	A. D. Edwards, M.B., B.S(Lond.), B.Sc.
School Medical Officer	D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health {	P. W. G. Nunn, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.)
Assistant School Medical Officer .. {	W. V. T. Styles, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), L.D.S.
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer {	W. Bertram Lawrence, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Chief Sanitary Inspector	W. G. Cooper, F.I.S.E., M.R.San.Inst.
District Sanitary Inspectors {	Messrs. J. Lewis, A. J. Phillips W. J. S. Adams, E. Smith, W. D. Carter (all certified Royal Sanitary Institute).
Food Inspectors and certified Meat Inspectors	W. Pearce (1st London Sanitary Corps), W. D. Carter (acting inspector).
Shops Inspector	C. T. Newlyn.
Senior Infant Care Health Visitor ..	Miss Brock.
Junior Infant Care Health Visitors..	Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Blanshard.
Health Visitor	Miss Law
Matron, Sanitary Hospital	Miss M. Balme.
Clerks	Messrs. H. Goldsworthy, P. E. Collier, C. C. Northwood and O. A. Trendell.
Superintendent of Public Conveniences {	T. H. Bailey.
Mortuary and Water Meters {	E. Bonjafield, H. Chick, F. Killerby and W. Newman.
Disinfectors and Drain Testers	H. Chick.
Corporation Rat Catcher	
Public Analyst	R. A. Cripps, F.I.C.
Bacteriologist	F. J. Tanner.
Veterinary Surgeon	J. Steward Wood, M.R.C.V.S.
Meteorologist	C. Dales, F.R.Met.S.

The undermentioned have joined the King's Forces :

Health Visitor	Miss Law.
Food and Meat Inspector	Mr. W. Pearce (1st London Sanitary Corps).
Clerks	A. Hurley, 7th Hants (India).
	S. Galton, 9th Hants Cycle Corps (India).
	O. Willis, R.A.M.C.
	B. W. Kilby, 1st Res. G. Bn. Worcesters (Ireland).
	G. T. Blackie, R.N.
Disinfectors	A. Jones, 1st Hants (France).
	F. Loveless, R.N. Reserves (Isle of Wight).
	A. Grose, Plymouth.
	Gunner C. A. Sims, No. 11 Mountain Howitzer Battery, Scotton Camp, Yorks.
	Priv. F. J. Smith, Gloucester Regt., France.
Shops Inspector	Rifleman W. Mitchener (France).
	C. T. Newlyn, Sanitary Corps R.A.M.C., T

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1918.

Health Department,
Borough Offices,
Bournemouth.

June 1919.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report on the health of the County Borough of Bournemouth during the year 1918.

Three departments are dealt with in detail, those of infectious disease control, of Tuberculosis, and of the Infant Care and Maternity work. The town has been again remarkably free from the incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases and it is evident that Bournemouth has passed through the war period with a comparative immunity against grave infections. Although Influenza, which spread so disastrously throughout the country during 1918 and the beginning of 1919, affected

Bournemouth, the town suffered comparatively little, whilst it escaped almost entirely the epidemic which occurred in other parts of the country during the summer of 1918. It had also, with one exception, the lowest mortality from Influenza for all large towns in the Kingdom during the last quarter of the year, this being the quarter when Bournemouth itself was most affected by the disease.

Apart from the new duties that will be placed upon the department by the Ministry of Health, there are three parts of the work which will need extension in the future. These are the Infant Care and Maternity work, the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis, and the control and treatment of Venereal Diseases. So large a factor are these things in the national standard of health that the Government grant for the first two mentioned is 50 per cent. and for the third 75 per cent.

Voluntary effort is being used in these three departments, there being a Tuberculosis After-care Association, and a branch of the National Council V.D. in Bournemouth, whilst the activity of the Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association in its work in connection with mothers and infants still continues to be of great value. I believe that the efforts of this Association which are carried on in full co-operation with the Health Department have had an appreciable effect in producing the extremely low infantile mortality for Bournemouth in 1918, this figure, 57.2, being the lowest ever recorded for the town.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. EDWARDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

and general information relating to the County Borough of Bournemouth.

1. **Area of the County Borough.** 6643 acres.
2. **Geological Information.** Bagshot Sands Series.
Subsoil—Silicious Sand.
3. **Population.** Census of March, 1911 : 78,674.
Civil Population, 1918 : 74,279.
Density of Population : No. of persons per acre, 11·18.
No. of persons per house, 4·86.
4. **Birth Rate.** 12·38 per 1,000 in 1918.
5. **Infantile Mortality.** 57·2 per 1,000 births.
6. **Death Rate.** 14·33 per per 1,000.
7. **Phthisis Death Rate.** 1·38 per 1,000.
8. **Influenza Death Rate.** 1·44 per 1,000.
9. **Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases** per 1,000 of the Population. Scarlet Fever ·67, Diphtheria ·82, Enteric Fever ·04, Variola ·0, Erysipelas ·3, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ·0, Measles 8·94, German Measles 1·5.
10. **Number of Inhabited Houses.** (1911) 15,000, (1918) 17,000.
11. **Rateable Value.** (1918) £791,261.
12. **Rates.** Poor and General District Rates (1918) 5s. 9d. in the £.
13. **Water Supply.** Constant service from deep artesian wells at Wimborne, situate about 11 miles from Bournemouth.
14. **Sewage Disposal** by water carriage, outfalls into the sea at Double Dykes, Fisherman's Walk, Boscombe Chine, Bournemouth and Alum Chine. There are separate storm-water outfalls also discharging into the sea.
15. **Price of Gas.** 3s. 10d. per 1,000 cubic feet.
Price of Water. 4½ per cent. under £20 rental, 5 per cent. over £20 rental.
Price of Electric Light. 6d. per unit plus 33½ per cent., 2½ per unit for power plus 33½ per cent.
16. **Rainfall.** 30·44 ins.
17. **Bright Sunshine.** 1131·1 hours.

POPULATION AND AREA.

Owing to war condition the birth and death rates, etc., in this report have to be calculated on the civil population figures supplied by the Registrar-General.

These figures are:—

For the Birth-rate ... 83,227

For the Death-rate ... 74,279

My estimate of the population of Bournemouth in 1918 is 90,000. The area of the County Borough is 6,643 acres.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. (L.G.B.)

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1918 and Previous Years.

Year.	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births.			Total deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1000 Nett B'ths	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1912	82000	1175	1211	14·89	912	11·12	167	81	80	66·06	826	10·07
1913	83000	1257	1303	15·69	929	11·19	159	97	86	66·00	867	10·44
1914	85000 *85000	1115	1111	13·42	943	11·09	149	92	81	70·98	886	10·42
1915	†72197	1146	1190	*14·0	1167	†16·1	155	126	112	94·1	1138	15·74
1916	†76939	1194	1235	†	1181	†	189	109	86	69·63	1101	†
1917	†70715 †78395 †70327	967	979	†	1175	†	251	132	82	83·72	1056	†
1918	†83227 †74279	1093	1031	†	1140	†	219	144	59	57·2	1065	†
				12·58		15·34						14·33

* Estimated on 1915 population figure.

† Estimated on new civil population figures supplied by Regr.-Gen.

Forty-one soldiers died in Bournemouth during 1918. Twelve of these deaths were due to wounds and gas poisoning, three to aeroplane accidents, ten to Influenza, and sixteen to other causes.

INFANT CARE AND MATERNITY WORK.

(a) *Birth Rate.*

The birth rate for the year was 12.38.

The rates for previous years are:—

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
15.1	15.5	15.5	14.8	15.6	13.4	14.0	16.0	12.4

(b) *Infantile Mortality.*

The infantile mortality for Bournemouth for the year 1918 was 57.2. Analysis of this figure shows that during the four quarters of the year the rates were 78, 33, 17 and 67 respectively.

The following table gives the rates for the past 10 years:—

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
94.6	91.4	72.8	98.5	66.0	65.0	70.9	94.1	69.6	83.7

The infantile mortality 57.2 is the lowest ever recorded for Bournemouth and, when compared with the infantile mortality during the year of the 96 great towns, which stands at 106, is a remarkable figure.

The number of births during the year was 1,031, and the total number of infant deaths was 59. Of this total of 59, premature birth caused a higher number of deaths, that is 13, than any other cause.

(c) *Scheme of Work.*

The work in connection with the Infant Care and Maternity Department is carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health by the

Council's Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers of the Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association.

During the year 1918, by a re-arrangement of the general work of the Health Department it has been possible since October to utilise almost all the time of one Health Visitor as well as the whole time of two Infant Care Health Visitors in this work.

The first visits to the homes on receipt of the notification of birth is carried out by one of the Council's Health Visitors and after four or more visits the child comes under the more immediate supervision of one of the Voluntary Workers who reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

Maternity and Infant Care Centres. Four of these centres are open every week, one in each district. Addresses are given to the mothers by one of the Health Visitors and a Clinic is held where expectant and nursing mothers and infants are seen by a medical practitioner.

Voluntary Workers of the Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association assist in all departments of the centres, which are maintained by the Health Authority, the Voluntary Association also undertaking the educational work in the way of classes for mothers for the cutting out of garments, cookery, and first-aid.

Provision of Midwives. Two Midwives are provided by the Voluntary Association, for whose services the usual fee is charged to the mothers attended. In cases of proved necessity the fee is reduced or no charge made.

Medical Attendance at Confinements. When any Midwife has reason to obtain the assistance of a doctor in difficult cases of confinement the medical attendant's fee is paid by the Health Authority

under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The fee is recoverable unless it is proved that the patient or her husband is unable to pay.

Day Nurseries. Two Day Nurseries are provided and maintained by the Voluntary Association. A trained Matron and Staff are in charge of each Nursery, where mothers who go out to work may leave their children. The charge is 4d. per day for one child, 7d. for two.

At the Boscombe Day Nursery there is also a Residential Home for children where infants and young children who are orphans, or whose parents are unable to look after them are admitted at a charge. This arrangement was first made for the convenience of the War Pensions Committee who undertook the care of soldiers' children, and the Home has been found to be of great value.

Home Helps are provided by the Voluntary Association to carry on the household work of recent mothers. The mothers pay for the Home Helps according to their means, usually about 5s. per week, sometimes more.

Hospital Treatment. Hospital accommodation is provided by the Health Authority for difficulties and complications of pregnancy, complications of the newly born child, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, and infantile diarrhœa.

An Infant Clothing Guild is run by the Voluntary Association and is self supporting.

Provision of Milk under Defence of the Realm Act. During the last half of the year milk and food were provided free of charge or at a reduced charge for nursing and expectant mothers and children. Eighty-one mothers were provided with milk, and five with dinners. The cost for the six months averaged £2 16s. 4d. per week.

I have to record the valuable assistance given by the Bournemouth Health and Mothers' Aid Association in the infant care department of the health work of the Borough. The medical part of the work of the Association is directed from the Health Department. The following tables give figures concerning the infant care and maternity work:—

Infant Care Table 1.

Births (including 50 transferred to Bournemouth from other districts)	1031
Births notified (90.3 per cent.) ...	931
There were also notified	
17 still-births by doctors	
12 ,, ,, midwives	
2 ,, ,, other persons	

Infant Care Table 2.

VISITS BY THE COUNCIL'S HEALTH VISITORS.

Mothers and Infants visited—	
First visits ...	748
Re-visits ...	2251
Re-visits to children over 1 year of age	113
Expectant Mothers—	
First visits to expectant mothers	102
Re-visits to expectant mothers	57
Other visits	313
Attempted visits	496
	<hr/>
	4080
	<hr/>

VISITS BY VOLUNTARY WORKERS 1ST DECEMBER, 1917, TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1918.

Visits to children under 1 year	...	594
Visits to children over 1 year	...	744
Attempted visits	... ..	342
		<hr/>
		1680
		<hr/>

Infant Care Table 3.

CONCERNING INFANTS VISITED.

Number of Breast fed infants	...	577
Number of infants artificially fed	...	105
Partly artificially fed	... ..	41
Still-born or unable to take nourish- ment	... ..	25
		<hr/>
Total number of first visits	...	748
		<hr/>

Infant Care Table 4.

Concerning the mode of feeding of 2,309 infants
visited (first visits) *during* 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Breast fed	... ..	1747
Artificially fed	... ..	401
Mainly artificially fed	...	161

This shows that 75.6 per cent of the children
born in Bournemouth are breast fed.

Apart from instruction to the mothers who are
unable to feed their babies on the breast, and the
giving of information concerning the best way of
bringing up the babies, it is one of the main objects
of the infant care work to induce mothers to give
their infants the nourishment which Nature in-
tended. I believe that the progress of the work
during the three years in question is indicated by

the increased percentage of mothers who feed their infants on the breast as follows:—

1916	...	...	71.3 per cent.
1917	...	...	76.3 „
1918	...	...	79.8 „

Infant Care Table 5.

RECORD OF FEEDING OF THE 59 BABIES WHO DIED IN 1918.

Breast fed	...	...	...	17
Artificially fed	...	...	...	6
Mainly artificially fed	...	...	...	7
Died within a few hours of birth or born too weak to take nourish- ment	...	...	...	13
Cases not visited (transferred deaths etc.)	...	...	...	16
				<hr/>
				59
				<hr/>

In view of the fact that some of the deaths were transferred, it is not possible to obtain the full figures in order to work out a comparative death-rate of breast-fed and artificially fed children; but estimating the percentage of breast-fed children among the 1,031 births in 1918 on the basis of a percentage of 75.6 we may make the statement that of 779 breast-fed children 17 died, that is, a percentage of 2.1, and of the 252 infants who were artificially or partly artificially fed, 13 died, that is, a percentage of 5.1. Natural feeding gives to the infant a far greater chance of life and health.

Infant Care Table 6.

WORK OF THE CENTRES, YEAR 1918.

Number of Club Meetings held	Attendances.			Number of Health Talks Given.	Consultations by Doctors.	Attendances at Consultations		
	Mothers.	Babies	Other Children.			Mothers.	Babies.	Other Children.
203	3942	1882	2855	167	166	53	1212	809

Table No. 4. (L.G.B.)
INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett death from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.		
	All causes } Certified.	14	5	2	2	23	16	4	7		9	59
All causes } Uncertified.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2		
Diphtheria and Croup...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Convulsions ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	5		
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	7		
Pneumonia (all forms)...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2		
Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4		
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suffocation, overlying...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Injury at birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3		
Premature birth ...	9	—	1	1	11	1	—	—	1	13		
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	4		
Other causes...	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	3	1	9		
	14	5	2	2	23	16	4	7	9	59		
Nett Births in the year	Legitimate 901		Illegitimate 130		Nett Deaths in the year		Legitimate ... 43		Illegitimate... 15		Unknown ... 1	

MIDWIVES ACT.

Twenty-six midwives notified their intention to practice in Bournemouth during the year 1918.

Of these, 14 are permanently resident in the town. The remaining 12 only practised temporarily.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 113 visits to midwives, and 117 records were received concerning the sending for medical assistance by midwives.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The incidence of serious infectious disease showed another satisfactory diminution during the year, and on two or three occasions it was possible to close the whole of the Diphtheria block at the Hospital and also nearly all the Scarlet fever wards. As the Hospital has been used not only for civilian patients in Bournemouth but also for all military cases of these two diseases occurring in Bournemouth and the neighbouring camps, the above fact indicates the remarkable freedom of the County Borough from these diseases.

During the year Measles and German Measles were very prevalent throughout the greater part of England and Wales, and as an outbreak occurred in Bournemouth patients were admitted into the Sanitary Hospital.

No case of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred among the civilian population of Bournemouth during the year 1918. Observation cases were admitted into the Sanitary Hospital by reason of the difficulty experienced in diagnosing them or at least of being certain in the early stages that the patients were not suffering from this grave disease, but in all these cases the diagnosis eventually was

made of Influenza. One military patient suffering from the disease was admitted into the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital and died.

No death occurred among the civilian population from enteric fever. One military patient suffering from Enteric fever was transferred to Bournemouth from another military centre and admitted into the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital where he died.

Table No. 2. (L.G.B.)
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH
 OCCURRED DURING 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Age unknown.	
Small-pox ...										
Cholera: Plague ...										
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	61	10	34	9	7	1				57
Erysipelas ...	23	1	1	3	3	11	3	1		3
Scarlet Fever ...	50	8	40	1	1					47
Typhus Fever ...										
Enteric Fever ...	3		1		1	1				1
Relapsing Fever ...										
Continued Fever ...										
Puerperal Fever ...	4			1	2	1				1
Cerebro-spinal Men. Poliomyelitis ...										
Oph'thia Neonatorum	21	21								4
Measles ...	664	8	172	406	46	25	5		2	8
German Measles ...	114	2	25	47	21	15	2		2	3
Totals ...	940	31	216	529	81	54	21	3	5	124

In addition to the above the following cases were removed to Hospital:—

Observation	Enteric Fever	...	2
"	Scarlet fever	...	2
"	Cerebro-spinal		
	Meningitis	...	1
"	Diphtheria, Car-		
	riers, etc.		11
Chicken-pox	...	...	6
Influenza	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	1

MILITARY CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Including observation cases).

				Removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria	...	...	4	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	6	6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	2	5 (3 contacts isolated)
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	1
Measles	...	...	10	10
German Measles	...	...	8	8

BOURNEMOUTH DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 population.
1907	0	7	1	2	0	1	11	0.15
1908	0	11	2	2	1	0	16	0.22
1909	0	9	3	0	1	4	17	0.21
1910	0	11	1	0	0	2	14	0.17
1911	0	5	0	1	1	1	8	0.10
1912	0	3	3	2	1	1	10	0.12
1913	0	4	1	0	2	0	7	0.08
1914	0	13	0	0	1	0	14	0.16
1915	0	11	2	0	0	3	16	0.22
1916	0	7	0	0	1	2	10	0.14
1917	0	7	0	1	2	1	11	0.15
1918	0	2	1	0	7	1	11	0.14

1916.	Deaths from Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	5.
1917.	Deaths from Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	10.
1918.	Deaths from Cerebro-spinal meningitis	-	1.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The means of combating Tuberculosis include domiciliary control, treatment at a Dispensary, and institution accommodation.

The Dispensary is open on three afternoons a week, one afternoon being reserved for children suffering from "delicate chests."

The institution accommodation is as follows:—

- (1) Early cases. Sixteen beds in the Royal National Sanatorium.

A few patients are sent to institutions away from Bournemouth approved by the Local Government Board.

- (2) Advanced Cases.

(a) Firs Home. Six beds reserved, and the option of 4 beds when available, for municipal patients.

(b) Six beds are now set apart at the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital.

- (3) Accommodation is available at Harpenden Children's Sanatorium for 12 patients a year for a period of at least 3 months each.

The accommodation for adults in the Sanatorium and in the institutions for advanced cases is available for insured and uninsured persons.

Of the 76 patients admitted into a Sanatorium, 28 were discharged soldiers or sailors, and of the 18 admitted into the Firs Home, 7 were discharged soldiers.

The beds at the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital for advanced cases of Tuberculosis were provided in the early part of the present year.

The statistics for the whole country appear to indicate an increase in Tuberculosis and result in a question as to whether the methods adopted in accordance with the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1912 have included the most efficient means of combating the disease. The increase in Tuberculosis during recent years has been caused to some extent by war conditions, but there is reason to believe that there is room for considerable improvement in the method of dealing with the problem.

Sanatorium treatment is of great advantage provided that the patients are admitted when in a very early stage of the disease, and efforts are being made to facilitate the early diagnosis of the condition; but after three or four months at a Sanatorium there should be available for patients a continuation of the treatment so that the improvement brought about by residence in a Sanatorium may be maintained. If patients return home to unsatisfactory conditions of life they are apt to fall back into their previous state of health, and the expenditure on Sanatorium accommodation is thereby partly wasted. An attempt has been made to continue the Sanatorium treatment in Farm Colonies, and the Bournemouth Tuberculosis After-Care Committee have now arranged with the Authorities of the Kinson Farm Colony for the provision of four to six beds at the colony for Bournemouth male patients. Only patients who have attained to a good standard of recovery are suitable for the work in a farm colony, and hitherto there has been some difficulty in persuading such patients to continue their treatment, for these patients are usually eager to return to their former employment.

During six weeks in the summer of 1918 two patients attending the Municipal Dispensary were sent out to the Bournemouth Secondary Hospital at West Howe where they did light work on the

land, but this was done as an experiment, and your Committee was advised that it would be advantageous to use for their patients the accommodation which has been arranged for by the After-Care Committee with the Authorities of the Kinson Farm Colony.

Apart from Sanatorium treatment, I am of opinion that the most efficacious means of combating Tuberculosis is to remove the patients in an advanced stage of the disease to Hospital. It is not the early cases of Tuberculosis which spread the disease, for infection lies almost entirely in the patients suffering from the advanced stages of the disease who live at home in unsuitable surroundings. For this reason there was an extension of accommodation for this class of patient provided during 1918, and a further increase in accommodation has now been made by the use of a block at the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital for the purpose.

With regard to children, the special afternoon at the Dispensary is available for children who are delicate and show indications of a tendency to Tuberculosis. These children are discovered in the course of School Medical Inspection or are selected for attendance at the dispensary by reason of their being delicate and of coming from a stock in which there is a lessened resistance to the disease. Tuberculosis is not inherited, but the tendency to the disease is inherited, and for that reason children whose parents or relatives have suffered from Tuberculosis should be kept under supervision and as far as possible protected from infection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the Year 1918.

Age Periods.	Number of notifications on Form A.										Number of notifications on Form B.			Number of notifications on Form C.				
	Primary notifications										Primary notifications.			Total notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65 & upwards.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.	Under 5			5 to 10	Total.
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	5	—	5	4	55	70	21	11	3	174*	—	—	—	—	—	55
Females ..	—	—	2	5	10	18	37	25	10	3	2	112	—	—	—	—	—	51
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	1	1	2	1	—	4	1	4	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females ..	—	3	1	2	2	2	6	1	2	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Plus 8 notifications from Nat. Service Board. Age of patient unknown.

The following table gives the classification of the locations of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in the patients of all ages who were notified.

LOCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diseases of Bones and Joints	2	8	10
Diseases of Larynx	3	2	5
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	2	—	2
Abdominal Disease	1	5	6
Diseases of Glands	4	4	8
Diseases of other parts	3	2	5
Totals	15	21	36

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During the Year 1918 the Dispensary was open on 151 afternoons.

Total attendances of patients 1746, as follows:

Male insured	643
Female insured	349
Male uninsured	336
Female uninsured	418
	—
	1746
	—

Average attendance, 11.56 patients.

Number of patients who attended the Dispensary during 1918, 401.

Sanatoria.

Adult Bournemouth patients admitted into Sanatoria during 1918	...	...	...	76
Children sent to Harpenden Children's Sanatorium	...			8

Firs Home.

Bournemouth patients admitted into the Firs Home	18
--	-----	-----	----

Of the 76 patients admitted into a Sanatorium during 1918, 27 were discharged soldiers and 1 sailor.

Of the 18 patients admitted into the Firs Home, 7 were discharged soldiers.

INFLUENZA.

Until September, 1918, Bournemouth escaped almost entirely from the epidemic of Influenza which spread throughout the country. During the latter part of the year there was a recrudescence of the epidemic throughout the country, and the disease also spread to some extent in Bournemouth. The statistics of the Registrar-General, which were available for influenza for the first time during the last quarter of the year, however, showed that of all the 96 large towns in the country there was only one which had a lower mortality from Influenza than Bournemouth. The rapidity with which the disease spreads and the fact that the methods of personal control have probably less effect on Influenza than on any other disease leads to the conclusion that this record in respect of Influenza Mortality as compared with other towns was due to the natural hygienic advantages of Bournemouth.

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, tables are here included giving the age and sex distribution of the deaths from Influenza during the year 1918.

(a) It will be evident from these tables that the first spread of the disease began towards the end of September and increased until the end of October and then decreased. It may be added that this decrease continued during January of 1919, when, after a short recrudescence during March, the disease ceased during April.

(b) Pathological examinations of sputum, etc., were made in respect of patients admitted into the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital and of patients treated privately. These examinations resulted in the finding of pneumococci and streptococci and the micrococcus catarrhalis, but in view of the limited number of examinations made, their value as evidence of the causative micro-organisms is not great. It may be mentioned, however, that some of the worst cases admitted into the Sanitary Hospital appeared to be saved by the use of polyvalent anti-streptococcus serum.

(c) The evidence concerning the methods of spread appeared to show that the disease was air-borne. Enquiries were also made concerning the possibility of protection by a previous attack with the following results:—

1. Patients who suffered worst from the disease had not had a previous attack.
2. Many persons who had had a slight attack three or four months previously suffered very lightly from the second attack.
3. The after effects on the nervous system of patients who had developed the disease for the second time appeared to be more serious.

With regard to administrative action taken by the Health Authority: during October a request was made to the proprietors of Cinematograph entertainments to avoid continuous performances and to ventilate the theatres as thoroughly as possible during the interval, the use of sprays of mild and non-irritating disinfectants being advised. This request was complied with, and also children under 14 were not admitted into the cinematograph entertainments unless accompanied by adults. Later, when the Influenza Regulations were issued by the Local Government Board they were put into force in the district. In this respect I would express the opinion that Influenza, being an air-borne disease, a higher standard of ventilation and a more adequate spacing of the seating accommodation in these entertainments are required in order to limit its spread, and this remark applies also to all buildings where people congregate.

Hospital accommodation was provided for Influenza patients both in the general hospital and in the Bournemouth Sanitary Hospital.

Prophylaxis by vaccine was attempted but not to an extent which would justify an expression of opinion as to the results.

Children showed a comparative immunity against attacks of the disease and also against its fatal effects. In the last quarter of the year when Influenza was prevalent, the Elementary Schools were closed for a period about 1 month. During the whole of 1918 there were 10 deaths in the Local Government Board age group 5 to 15 years, and of these, 8 occurred in the last quarter of the year. During the recrudescence of the disease which occurred in March, 1919, and for all other months

of the present year 1919, one child only of this age group died from Influenza. Elementary School teachers suffered from the disease relatively more than the children.

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

YEAR 1918.

Week ending.	No. of deaths.	M.	F.	Week ending.	No. of deaths.	M.	F.
Jan. 5th	1	—	1	July 6th	—	—	—
„ 12th	—	—	—	„ 13th	—	—	—
„ 19th	—	—	—	„ 20th	1	—	1
„ 26th	2	2	—	„ 27th	—	—	—
Feb. 2nd	1	1	—	Aug. 3rd	2	—	2
„ 9th	—	—	—	„ 10th	—	—	—
„ 16th	—	—	—	„ 17th	—	—	—
„ 23rd	—	—	—	„ 24th	—	—	—
Mar. 2nd	—	—	—	„ 31st	—	—	—
„ 9th	—	—	—	Sept. 7th	1	—	1
„ 16th	1	1	—	„ 14th	2	—	2
„ 23rd	—	—	—	„ 21st	3	1	2
„ 30th	—	—	—	„ 28th	—	—	—
Apr. 6th	—	—	—	Oct. 5th	2	1	1
„ 13th	—	—	—	„ 12th	3	—	3
„ 20th	—	—	—	„ 19th	4	1	3
„ 27th	—	—	—	„ 26th	16	10	6
May 4th	—	—	—	Nov. 2nd	36	13	23
„ 11th	—	—	—	„ 9th	4	2	2
„ 18th	1	1	—	„ 16th	6	1	5
„ 25th	1	1	—	„ 23rd	6	3	3
June 1st	—	—	—	„ 30th	9	6	3
„ 8th	—	—	—	Dec. 7th	3	—	3
„ 15th	—	—	—	„ 14th	2	1	1
„ 22nd	—	—	—	„ 21st	3	2	1
„ 29th	1	—	1	„ 28th	1	—	1

		Males.	Females.		
Total	...	47	65	—	112

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA. AGE GROUPS.

YEARS.

Sex.	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
M	47	2	—	2	4	6	19	8	6
F	65	—	—	2	6	15	30	4	8

BOURNEMOUTH SANITARY HOSPITAL.

It has already been stated that the Diphtheria block and part of the Scarlet Fever block were closed down on many occasions during the year on account of the comparatively few number of patients.

The Hospital accommodation has therefore been available for conditions or diseases which in previous years had not been admitted, as follows:—Erysipelas, Measles, German Measles, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Table A.

The number of patients admitted into the Hospital during the year was 196.

Civilian cases from the County Borough	...	...	...	153
Civilian cases from outside the district	...	...	...	3
Military cases from the County Borough	...	...	...	36
Military cases from outside the district	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	<u>196</u>

Table B.

Nine deaths occurred in the Hospital during 1918 as follows:—

Diphtheria	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	2
			—
			9
			—

Hospital Table C (1)
Comparative Statement for Nine Years.

YEAR.	Average number of persons, inclusive of Staff in Hospital per day.	Total Average cost per person per day, which includes all administrative expenses.	Average cost per person per day for provisions alone, including stimulants.		Maintenance charges, Income for the year.	Total Expenditure for the year, after deducting receipts from patients.		Total of all cases received into Hospital.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1910	55.84	0 3 0½	0 0 10	504 18 10	2719 16 7	332		
1911	42.6	0 4 1½	0 0 10½	219 0 8	2957 10 5	177		
1912	62.52	0 3 5	0 0 9½	401 3 2	3504 11 1	292		
1913	63.18	0 3 8½	0 0 10	522 10 10	3687 7 1	306		
1914	57.99	0 4 3½	0 1 0½	526 0 11	3995 15 5	328		
1915	59.95	0 4 6½	0 1 1½	748 3 11	4211 12 2	328		
1916	52.02	0 4 10½	0 1 3½	925 8 10	3677 15 6	368		
1917	43.73	0 6 2½	0 1 6	800 15 5	4228 1 4	245		
1918	36.23	0 6 1½	0 1 6½	497 14 11	3502 8 9	202		

HOSPITAL TABLE C (2).
**Statement of Stock and Loans relating to Land and Buildings in connection
 with the Sanitary Hospital, 31st March, 1918.**

Amount originally sanctioned	Amount originally borrowed		Amount un- deemed at commence- ment of the year.	Amount re- deemed or transferred during the year.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	Amount in redemption or sinking fund	Net debt	To whom owing
	Stock	Loans						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1400 0 0	1395 6 8	0 0 0	521 13 2	521 13 2	521 13 2	266 13 6	254 19 8	Stockholders
2717 8 0	2708 12 7	0 0 0	494 4 1	494 4 1	494 4 1	142 6 3	351 17 10	"
610 13 8	608 9 0	0 0 0	190 4 2	190 4 2	190 4 2	116 15 4	73 8 10	"
1100 11 0	1097 0 1	0 0 0	443 9 0	443 9 0	443 9 0	209 9 4	233 19 8	"
4116 0 0	4004 9 9	0 0 0	1217 2 0	1217 2 0	1217 2 0	468 9 1	748 12 11	"
624 0 0	607 2 7	0 0 0	279 5 5	279 5 5	279 5 5	135 8 8	143 16 9	"
160 0 0	160 0 0	0 0 0	101 1 8	101 1 8	101 1 8	—	—	Ancient Order of Foresters Society.
3800 0 0	3800 0 0	0 0 0	2450 0 0	2450 0 0	2450 0 0	237 13 11	2212 6 1	Short Term Lenders.
475 0 0	475 0 0	0 0 0	344 0 0	344 0 0	344 0 0	61 9 6	282 10 6	"
7000 0 0	7000 0 0	0 0 0	5860 0 0	5860 0 0	5860 0 0	176 17 7	5683 2 5	"
375 0 0	375 0 0	0 0 0	304 13 9	304 13 9	304 13 9	—	289 1 3	National Provincial Bank of England.
155 0 0	155 0 0	0 0 0	189 10 0	189 10 0	189 10 0	—	134 6 9	"
444 0 0	416 18 0	0 0 0	283 14 0	44 8 0	239 6 0	—	239 6 0	"
22977 12 8	10421 0 8	12381 18 0	12628 17 3	165 5 9	12462 11 9	1815 3 2	10647 8 7	
		22802 18 8						

Table 3. (L.G.B.)

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1918.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
All Causes	Certified	1065	59	14	25	31	48	182	239	467
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	14	3	4	5	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza...	...	107	3	...	4	9	16	49	12	14
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	103	...	...	...	3	11	61	24	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	14	3	1	...	1	2	5	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	111	...	...	...	1	...	4	49	57
Rheumatic Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Organic Heart Disease	...	122	1	...	...	...	2	11	32	76
Bronchitis	...	58	3	1	1	...	...	2	3	48
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	64	5	4	5	6	4	12	9	19
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs...	...	23	1	...	1	...	3	2	6	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	30	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	18
Puerperal Fever	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	21	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	20	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	10
Suicide	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	308	18	...	4	3	3	18	71	196
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		1065	59	14	25	31	48	182	239	467

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following tables give statistics concerning the Municipal Clinic and the provision of bacteriological facilities for the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases.

The provision of auxiliary centres has been deferred for the present.

Table A. Municipal Clinic.

Statistics concerning patients from the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Suffering from Syphilis...	27	25	52
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	26	16	42
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	28	15	43
Total	81	56	137
	—	—	—

Number of patients discharged from the out-patient clinic after completion of:—

Treatment for Syphilis ...	11	5	16
Treatment for Gonorrhœa	7	5	12
Total	18	10	28
	—	—	—

Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Syphilis	13	15	28
Gonorrhœa	14	8	22
	—	—	—
Total	27	23	50
	—	—	—

Total attendances at the out-patient clinic of persons who were:—

Suffering from Syphilis	703
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	291
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	75
	—
Total	1069
	—

Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons:—

Suffering from Syphilis	38
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	13
	—
Total	51
	—

Number of doses of Salvarsan substitute used in Treatment Centre ... 234

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an independent laboratory:—

For detection of Spirochetes	12
For detection of Gonococci	135
For Wasserman Reaction	262
Other examinations	3
	—
Total	412
	—

Specimens from patients of private medical practitioners which were sent for examination:—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	2
For detection of Gonococci	...	18
For Wasserman Reaction	...	50
Other examinations	... ..	1
		—
Total	... ..	71
		—

Salvarsan approved substitutes supplied to medical practitioners:—

Doses 104

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Borough Bacteriologist

For the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,
BOURNEMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to submit to you my Annual Report concerning the duties entrusted to me as your Borough Bacteriologist.

During the past twelve months I have made 1,539 bacteriological and other investigations.

The examinations in question consisted of:—

SANITARY HOSPITAL.

Swabs re Diphtheria, etc.	...	...	...	816
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Exams.	...	...	...	2
Vaccines and Sundries	...	...	...	14

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Examinations for the M.O.H.	...	...	...	327
Borough "Free" Examinations for Private Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	33
Milk Samples re Tuberculosis	...	...	...	54
do. General Examination	...	...	...	54
Sputa re Tuberculosis administration	...	...	...	89
Specimens for Infant Care administration	...	...	...	28

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Specimens re Hair and Skin Diseases	122
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

1539

The bacteriological requirements of the Borough showed marked monthly fluctuations, the highest being 227 for January, and the lowest 40 for September.

The following is a complete monthly list showing how the investigations were distributed through the year: —

In January	...	227	examinations were made.
February	...	135	”
March	...	162	”
April	...	164	”
May	...	198	”
June	...	161	”
July	...	151	”
August	...	53	”
September	...	40	”
October	...	77	”
November	...	96	”
December	...	75	”
		<hr/>	
		1539	
		<hr/>	

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. TANNER,

Borough Bacteriologist.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

June, 1919.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMAN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of work carried out by this Department for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

The progress of the sanitary inspection of the Borough has been as well maintained throughout the year as the shortage of the Staff will permit.

The following special subjects have been considered by your Sanitary Committee and reported to the Council during the year:—

- (1) Piggeries within the Borough.
- (2) Analysis of Beer.
- (3) Milk (Mother and Children) Order.
- (4) New Businesses.
- (5) Ladies' Public Lavatories.
- (6) Compensation for Surrendered Meat Supplies.
- (7) Damaged Foodstuffs Order, 1918.
- (8) Sunday Newspaper Trade.

HOSPITALS FOR BRITISH WOUNDED, AND NURSING HOMES AND DETENTION HOSPITALS FOR BILLETED TROOPS.

These special Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Billeted Houses have been inspected from time to time, the Drainage and sanitary fittings have been repaired under the supervision of this Department as required.

Efficient means have also been taken in dealing with verminous conditions of the men and their uniforms, etc., as they arrive in the town on leave.

RE CINEMAS AND PICTURE PALACES.

The special arrangements made under your Authority, for the regular disinfecting of these premises by the Public Disinfecter once a fortnight has been continued during the year. The charge to cover his time and materials used has been defrayed by the Proprietors. General Inspections have also been made of the premises as to the Sanitary Conveniences, Lighting and Ventilation.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901- 1907.

The total number of workshops and workplaces now registered in the Borough is 574, a decrease of 65 on last year's total.

During the year 26 new workshops have been registered, 45 workrooms have been measured, and 41 cards, re cubic space, etc., have been supplied to the occupiers.

In all cases where nuisances have been found Notices have been given to the owner or occupier of the premises to remedy the defects, and it is very

satisfactory to be able to report that in every case the nuisance has been abated without legal action.

During the year 824 inspections, including Bakehouses and Restaurants, have been made and notices have been served.

Thirty-seven Factories have been visited.

The Occupation Cards have been revised and are brought up to date.

The following is the list of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year, classified according to trade and showing the number of rooms occupied:—

Trade.	Premises Registered	Rooms Occupied
Bakehouses	68	74
Dressmakers and Milliners	139	198
Tailors	83	99
Bootmakers and Saddlers... ..	69	71
Laundries	63	141
Carpenters and Builders	52	62
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers	30	40
Coachbuilders	11	24
Watchmakers, &c.	12	17
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.	45	45
Metal Workers, &c.	37	46
Cycle Builders and Motor Works	31	34
Miscellaneous	55	103
	695	954

BAKEHOUSES.

Of the 68 Bakehouses occupied in the Borough, four are occupied as underground bakehouses and the remainder are on, or above, the ground level.

All the underground Bakehouses are certified by your Authority to be suitable (as regards light, ventilation, construction, etc.) to be used as bakehouses.

During the year one additional bakehouse has been entered on the Register.

The whole of the bakehouses in the Borough have been cleansed or limewashed twice during the year, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Two hundred and twenty-one visits have been made of these premises during the year.

KITCHENS OR RESTAURANTS, ETC.

These premises, 45 in number, have been inspected, and special attention has been given to the cleanliness of the larders, tables, and cooking utensils, and these have been found to be satisfactory.

HOMework.

During the year 63 lists containing the addresses of 183 "Outworkers" have been received.

Thirteen of these addresses were outside the Borough, and the usual particulars were sent to the Authorities of the District in which the work was done.

Ten addresses were received from outside Authorities.

Ninety-four visits were made to Outworkers' premises, and in no instance was it found necessary to serve a notice for the abatement of nuisance.

Fourteen employers of Outworkers failed to send in their lists of Outworkers at the specified time. Letters of warning were sent, and the requirements were subsequently complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

During the year 2,535 visits have been made to Shops in the Borough under this Act. In 24 cases the Exemption Notice under the second schedule, the Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday Notice, under

Section 1, and Young Persons' Notice under Section 2, were not found to be affixed as required by the Act.

In every case a warning was sufficient, the requirements being subsequently complied with.

Twelve letters of warning were sent.

Special inspections with regard to the sale of non-exempted goods on the half-day of closing have been made.

STREET TRADING.

Special inspections have been made on Sundays, and also on week-day evenings. Twenty-four boys were found working in contravention of the Bye-Laws, and letters of warning were sent to the parents.

No. of Badges out at the end of 1917 ...	97
No. of Badges issued during 1918 ...	37
No. of Badges returned during 1918 ...	2
Total No. of Badges out at the end of 1918	132
Badges lost	—

A deposit of Sixpence has been paid by each Licensee.

EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPS, ETC. Fifty-three premises have been visited with regard to the employment of children. Twenty-four boys were found to be working in contravention of the Bye-Laws. In all instances warnings by letter have been sent to the Parents and Employers.

EMPLOYMENT IN PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.—On receipt of licences the place of entertainment has been visited and the conditions of the licence enforced.

Evening inspections were made by the Inspector as required.

REGISTRIES FOR FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The number of premises on the Register at the end of the year was 28.

Surprise visits have been made to the premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Bye-Laws relating thereto were complied with.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

During the year general inspections of the Borough have been made of special premises such as bakehouses, laundries, factories, etc., for the detection of nuisances arising from black smoke, and where found necessary observations of 60 minutes duration were made.

Letters of warning were sent on detection of nuisances and these had the desired effect.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

Three hundred and fifty-eight inspections have been made of cowsheds, dairies and milk purveyors in the Borough and the Regulations relating to cleanliness, limewashing and general sanitation have been enforced. Two registrations have been made during the year for the sale of milk from milkshops.

The half-yearly limewashing of premises has in every instance been carried out after notice by your Inspector. There are only five cowsheds in the Borough.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

During the year 4,770 visits were made to shops in the Borough for the inspection of Meat and Food

supplies and in respect to the cleanliness of the premises and stores.

Periodical and regular inspections of the meat supplies form an important part of the duties of the Food Inspector and the tables appended prove how necessary these inspections are.

The following quantities of meat and other foods were destroyed as diseased or unsound and unfit for consumption:—

	lbs.
Butchers' Meat (diseased) ..	12660
" " (unsound)	5727½
Fish and Poultry ...	25640½
Fruit and Vegetables ...	8190
Bacon	664

The following is a classified summary of the Food Purveyors' premises visited by the Food Inspector.

	Visits.
Butchers Premises ...	2747
Fishmongers & Poulterers ..	660
Greengrocers	129
Grocers	175
Ice Cream Vendors' Premises	5
Hawkers' Carts	106
	<hr/>
	3822
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SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six slaughterhouses in the Borough. During the year 619 inspections have been made, and the Regulations as to periodical limewashing, cleansing, etc., carried out.

STABLES AND MEWS.

During the summer months systematic inspections were made of the above premises with the view of minimising the nuisance and danger of the common house fly.

The Bye-Laws as to the removal of the manure once a week have been strictly enforced.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

An inspection of the private schools in the Borough has been made with the view of detecting overcrowding of class-rooms and ascertaining the sanitary condition of the premises generally.

The premises have been measured up and the number of scholars allotted to each as per standard approved by your Authority.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS'
SUMMARY OF WORKS.

1.—NUISANCES.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.		Total.
Complaints received and attended to	96	248	124	...	468
Number of Tests made for detection of nuisances	7	3	14	...	24
Visits <i>re</i> abatement of nuisances ...	512	416	299	...	1227
General Inspections of Districts ...	46	35	29	...	110
Premises inspected	393	278	462	...	1133
Number of Nuisances detected ...	95	186	90	...	371
Total number of nuisances abated...	113	165	85	...	363
Nuisances outstanding Dec. 31, 1918	6	5	7	...	18
Ditto 1917	3	11	4	...	18

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	Total.
2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.				
Enquiries for Reports to M.O.H. ...	46	88	35	169
Premises tested ...	0	0	0	0
„ not tested ...	45	30	5	80
„ with defects ascertained ...	4	1	1	6
Nuisances detected ...	6	12	0	18
„ abated ...	7	8	0	15
Nuisances outstanding ...	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Visits ...	78	149	158	285
Total number rooms disinfected ...	44	61	46	151
Total number books disinfected ...	10	0	4	14
Rooms disinfected after Phthisis ...	74	91	102	267
Rooms disinfected after non-notifi- able disease ...	143	40	135	318
Number of school notices sent out...	59	107	38	204

3.—NEW BUILDINGS.

Water tests ...	10	9	6	25
Number of re-tests ...	1	2	...	3
Smoke tests ...	5	7	3	15
Number of re-tests ...	...	...	...	...
Total visits ...	19	18	5	42
Number of reports made to B. I. <i>re</i> details of defects ascertained ...	4	8	...	12

4.—PRIVATE INSPECTIONS.

Premises Inspected and Tested ...	68	32	114	214
Subsequent Water Tests ...	6	2	34	42
„ Smoke „ ...	5	15	9	29
Visits <i>re</i> Supervision of Works ...	259	29	438	726
Total Visits ...	327	78	591	996
Reports outstanding December 31st, Dec., 1918 ...	7	5	15	27

5.—DISINFECTION.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

No. of Articles removed from Dwellings	...	...	...	1834
„ „ Disinfected at Hospital	...	...	...	6947
„ Wards „ „ „	...	...	...	172
„ Times Drains flushed at Hospital	...	...	...	108
Special Visits by Inspector	...	...	...	64

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

No. of Articles Disinfected after Phthisis	...	...	...	313
„ „ „ „ other non-notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	1951
„ „ „ „ Verminous	...	...	...	18945
Special Visits by Inspectors	...	...	...	395
No. of Articles destroyed	...	...	...	201
Rooms Disinfected after C.S.M.	...	...	...	6

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are only two registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

The premises in both instances have been kept in clean and satisfactory condition, and no case of infectious disease has been notified.

The general supervision of these premises is under the control of the Police.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are now 14 of these shops in the Borough, and from time to time inspections have been made as to the cleanliness of the premises, soundness of fish supplies, and ingredients used in the trade.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 159 reports, as per under-mentioned table, have been made to the Medical Officer of Health as to Infectious cases notified.

The drainage and sanitary arrangements of the premises have been examined and tested where thought necessary, and six preliminary Notices have been served on the owners and occupiers for the abatement of nuisances ascertained.

These notices have in all cases been complied with satisfactorily.

REPORTS OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total.
Scarlet Fever	14	38	6	58
Diphtheria and Mem- braneous Croup ...	25	31	14	70
Typhoid Fever ...	1	2	2	5
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	6	7	19
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	—	1	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Totals reported ...	52	77	30	159
Houses with defects ascertained	8	8	1	17

(Include Observation and Quarantine and 16 Military Cases.)

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE AT WINTON, MOORDOWN AND POKESDOWN.

POKESDOWN DISTRICT.

There are 15 Cesspools in the District of Tuckton and Wick, which require periodical attention:

No. of Cesspools emptied	30
No. of loads of sewage removed ...	113
No. of Cesspools filled in	0

WINTON AND MOORDOWN DISTRICT.

During the past year, the following works have been executed in connection with the emptying of Cesspools in the above-named District:—

No. of Cesspools emptied ...	...	136
No. of loads of sewage removed ...	...	336

There are 41 houses in this District, at present, still drained into Cesspools; 5 only are able to be connected up to the present system of sewers.

In the remaining instances, the houses are situated in the lower parts of Moordown, and in roads that cannot at present be sewered owing to existing level of sewers.

PIGGERIES.

WINTON AND MOORDOWN DISTRICT.

Periodical inspections have been made of the piggeries in the District. At present there are 26 Piggeries kept in accordance with the Bye-Laws as regards distance from dwelling house. These are situated mostly in the outer parts of the District. There are 92 piggeries constructed under the new Regulations granted by your Authority making a total of 118 piggeries in this District.

Only 3 complaints have been received during the year.

In 1 instance it was found necessary to take formal action and the Pig Keeper was convicted and fined £2 and costs.

POKESDOWN DISTRICT.

No. of Piggeries ...	...	20
No. of pigs kept at last inspection ...	...	284

The new Regulations relating to Pig Keeping and collection of waste foods have been the means of inducing a much larger number of persons to keep pigs. It is estimated that there are now not less than 1,600 store pigs being fattened on the wastes collected in the Borough. This number includes the pigs kept on the outskirts of the Borough area.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

From January 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918, the total number of inquests was 86 and post mortems 47. The total cost as to working expenses for the year 1918 so far as this Department is concerned is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Attendants wages for daily cleansing	15	4	3
Attendance at Inquests and Post Mortems	27	7	6
Gas from December 19th, 1917, to December 19th, 1918, including upkeep of burners	5	3	7
Disinfectants, Soap, Laundry, Gloves, Coal, etc.	4	12	4
	<hr/>		
	£52	7	8
	<hr/>		

N.B.—The water supply for the Mortuary, etc., is taken from the main supplying the Central Depot and is not separately charged.

CERTIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asphyxia	...	...	...	1
Bronchial Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Exhaustion	...	...	...	3
Heart Failure	...	...	...	12
Heart Disease	...	...	...	11
Hemorrhage Cerebral	...	...	...	2
Hemorrhage Internal	...	...	...	4
Fractured Skull	...	...	...	5
Suffocation	...	...	...	1
Syncope	...	...	...	6
Shock	...	...	...	4
Strangulation (due to hanging)	...	...	...	2
Wound in throat (self-inflicted)	...	...	...	4
Cerebral Tumour	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Stillborn	...	...	...	1
Septic Poisoning	...	...	...	4
Rupture of heart	...	...	...	2
Brights' Disease	...	...	...	1
Cause unable to state	...	...	...	2
Rupture of Aorta	...	...	...	1
Gangrene	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Lung	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	4
Pressure on heart	...	...	...	1
Concussion	...	...	...	1
Fracture Vertebrae	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of lungs	...	...	...	1
Strangulation	...	...	...	1
Senile Decay	...	...	...	1
Collapse	...	...	...	1
Gunshot Wound (Self-inflicted)	...	...	...	2
Poisoning	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
			Total	88
				<hr/>

HOTEL CONVENIENCES.

At the Hotels and Public Houses where the Conveniences are accessible to the general public, the arrangements made for the daily cleansing by the drain testers continue to work satisfactorily.

CORPORATION PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Working expenses of Public Conveniences from December, 1917, to December, 1918:—

	£	s.	d.
Repair to Conveniences ...	95	2	7
Wages paid to Attendants ...	889	19	4
Gas and Water and hire of Meters and Automatic Con- trollers ...	209	12	11
Disinfectants, Soap, Brushes, Laundry, Work, etc. ...	63	6	11
Total Expenditure ...	£1258	1	9
Total Receipts ...	2098	7	4
Total Expenditure ...	1258	1	9
Balance ...	£840	5	7

WATER METERS.

The following is a comparative statement of the consumption of water supplied by the Gas and Water Company to your authority for the years 1917 and 1918:—

Situation of Meter.	Consumption in 1917.	Consumption in 1918.
Cabstand, Littledown Road ...	3,000	100
" St. Swithun's Road ...	11,100	9,400
" Waverley Road ...	4,100	3,300
Fire Station, Holdenhurst Road...	33,700	59,700
Cabstand, Meyrick Road ...	35,600	7,000
" Madeira Road ...	1,400	1,700

Situation of Meter.	Consumption in 1917.	Consumption in 1918.
Borough Offices	118,200	123,400
Yelverton Chambers	17,700	23,400
West Gardens Tennis	12,500	41,200
Corporation West Yard	87,400	74,200
Wharf Road Depot	46,800	28,200
Drinking Trough, Chine Road	43,400	56,700
Cabstand, Durley Road	2,400	—
" West Cliff Road	3,200	3,000
" No. 1 West Cliff	6,300	4,200
" Exeter Road	4,200	1,200
West Fire Station	40,900	41,300
Mess Room, Westover Gardens	11,800	7,100
Engine House in Gardens	634,600	668,000
Lansdowne Drinking Trough	55,200	26,000
Cabstand, Charminster Road	1,600	400
Cemetery, Wimborne Road	91,400	104,400
The Refuse Destructor... ..	632,600	519,000
Alum Chine Cliff Gardens	19,900	9,900
Cabstand, Gervis Road.. ..	2,700	1,500
" Derby Road	3,600	2,700
Knyveton Road	200	1,000
Boscombe Gardens	14,700	14,400
East Yard	347,900	360,100
Cabstand, Spa Road	7,700	6,100
" Adeline Road	3,800	2,400
Boscombe Depot	99,600	91,800
King's Park	146,300	181,200
East Cemetery	52,000	54,400
Sanitary Hospital	960,000	937,200
Parkwood Road	73,900	81,900
Queensland Road	14,700	14,000
Rosebery Road	9,500	15,400
Clarence Park Road and Fountain	6,200	26,300
Stourwood Avenue	—	—
Clifton Road	48,500	109,200
Stourwood Road	10,500	9,300
Fountain, Parkwood Road	14,300	33,500
Boscombe Cliff Gardens	37,300	46,900
Wharnclyff Road	9,200	11,000
Electric Car Sheds	179,400	150,400
Knyveton Gardens	30,100	23,100
Gervis Road Chair Stand	32,500	2,800
The Rookery Stables	—	33,200
St. John's Road Chair Stand	1,300	2,000
King's Park Mess Room	4,800	2,600
Fountain, Zig Zag Path, Boscombe	18,200	17,400
Tachbrook	104,800	81,200
Convenience, Undercliff Road, Boscombe	139,600	83,000
" East Cliff	101,700	100,500
" Alma Road	57,600	67,000
" Boscombe Lawn Tennis	51,900	74,800
Meyrick Park Pavilion and Mr. Curtis' Workshop	67,300	117,400
Golf Clubs, and Caddies' Shelter	38,100	79,700
Bourne Avenue Cabstand	2,600	1,800
Urinal, Westbourne	48,300	55,900
" Triangle	66,700	89,000
" Bourne Avenue	110,300	91,900
Ladies' Lavatory, Exeter Lane	166,400	230,000
Winter Gardens	417,000	355,700
Urinals, facing Pier	258,100	335,200

	Consumption in 1917.	Consumption in 1918.
The Pier	293,300	266,000
" (Special for Boats)	40,000	55,000
Urinal and Cabstand, The Westover	340,600	380,100
Urinal and Cabstand, Firs Glen.. .. .	94,600	77,600
" Lansdowne Crescent	133,100	76,300
Urinal and Fountain, Boscombe Gardens.. .. .	100,300	131,200
Urinal, Carnarvon Crescent	97,000	77,100
Gervis Road Drinking Trough	8,200	11,000
Bowling Green, Meyrick Park	17,800	20,200
Christchurch Road Depôt	54,400	55,400
West Refreshment Rooms (recoverable)	38,900	45,700
East Refreshment Rooms (recoverable)	64,500	39,900
Poole Hill Urinal	42,800	49,300
Alum Chine	82,800	197,200
Durley Chine... .. .	28,800	23,300
Boscombe Pier	145,100	133,000
The Square, for watering Tramlines	16,800	20,800
Queen's Park Caddies' Shelter	9,900	10,400
Winton Recreation Grounds	30,400	39,400
Boscombe Refreshment Rooms (recoverable)	12,300	13,800
Pokesdown Tram Sheds	34,000	28,800
Argyll Gardens	31,500	41,800
Fountain, East Beach	10,500	14,800
Fountain, West Beach.. .. .	11,500	8,400
Moordown Car Sheds	—	—
Queen's Park Golf Pavilion (recoverable)	143,400	199,400
Queen's Park Golf Links	58,100	113,200
East Beach Convenience	280,400	448,500
West Beach Convenience	404,700	409,200
East Cliff Urinal	29,300	34,400
Queen's Park Rifle Range	200	400
Nursery, King's Park	4,000	6,600
Alum Chine Refreshment Room (recoverable)	12,500	16,700
Durley Chine Refreshment Room (recoverable)	40,300	38,400
Pavilion, Winton Recreation Ground	7,500	8,700
Cromwell Road Urinal.. .. .	25,500	5,700
Durley Road Gents.	7,400	10,800
King's Park Cricket Pitch	—	—
Mess Room facing Southcote Road	113,900	145,800
Lavatories near Cemetery	87,500	68,600
Boscombe Beach Boat House	5,800	100
Fisherman's Walk Convenience.. .. .	62,500	81,400
Holdenhurst Road Gents'	64,100	45,100
Sanitary Offices	32,400	26,600
Boiler House Generating Station	34,000	8,000
Winton Depot	139,500	169,500
Fountain, Cliff Path, Pokesdown	8,600	53,100
Drinking Fountain, Grand Avenue	20,600	25,700
Durley Chine Drinking Post	18,500	16,800
King's Park Bowling Green	36,900	19,000
Westbourne, for watering Tramlines	—	—
Pokesdown Fire Station	63,400	51,400
Portman Crescent Cabstand	30,900	4,200
Newstead Road Flushing Tank.. .. .	44,300	24,900
Mess Room, Undercliff Drive	19,900	20,400
Southbourne Bowling Green	14,000	31,400
Law Courts, Stafford Road	121,000	113,800
Undercliff Drive, for Fountains and Beach Shelters	36,000	36,800
Middle Chine Drinking Post	6,900	11,100
Total	9,301,800	9,869,900

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

			£	s.	d.
Sanitary Inspections	...	...	193	3	6
Maintenance of Patients	273	16	5		
,, Military	200	1	9		
			473	18	2
Military Accounts—Special Disinfection, including Transport	...	...	4	8	9
Disinfection of Rooms, Bedding and Clothing after non-notifiable Disease, including Transport	...	...	195	15	6
Rat-catching Accounts, etc.	...	...	45	8	6
Cleansing of Sanitary Conveniences, etc. (Hotels)	...	...	22	3	0
Ditto Public Elementary Schools	...	...	72	0	0
Cleansing of Cab Shelters	...	...	26	0	0
Cesspools Emptied	...	...	24	19	0
Disinfecting Cinemas	...	...	10	10	0
Cleaning and Flushing Drains, etc.	...	...	9	3	8
Checking Meters at Elementary Schools	...	...	9	0	0
Ditto ditto Royal National Sanatorium	...	...	1	1	0
Disinfectant Supplied	...	...	2	10	0
Hire of Ambulance	...	...	4	4	0
Cleaning passages and Rights-of-Way	...	...	9	14	0

RAG FLOCK ACT AND REGULATIONS.

General Inspections during the year have been made of the premises where flock is used for the manufacture of cushions, bedding or upholstery, but it has not been found necessary to take any formal action under the above Regulations, nor have any complaints been received by this Department.

The major portion of the bedding manufacture in the Borough comes under the heading of "remakes," and since it has been held that Section 1, sub-section 1, does not apply to this work, the inspections of flock for bedding are not so essential,

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

Inspector : Mr. W. D. CARTER.

During the year 1918, 225 samples of Food and Drugs were obtained, of which number 174 samples were formally purchased or "taken" in accordance with the provisions of the Acts; 51 samples were purchased informally and submitted as "test" samples to the analyst.

Of 225 samples, 154 or 68.4 per cent. were reported genuine, 42 or 18.66 per cent. were poor or doubtful quality, and 29 or 12.9 per cent. adulterated or in some way deficient.

	Adulterated, per cent.	Poor or doubtful, per cent.
Official	13.79	21.26
Unofficial	9.8	9.8

Tables showing the various articles analysed during the year with the result of the analyses will be found in the Public Analyst's Report, Tables II. and III.

MILK.

Ninety-four samples of milk were officially purchased or "taken" and submitted to the Public Analyst who reported adversely upon 11 of the samples. Of the adulterated samples 4 were deficient in milk fat and 7 contained added water, etc.

One hundred and four samples were submitted to the "Gerber Test" by your Inspector; the whole of the samples were taken from consignments of milk in course of delivery to dairymen in the Town. In 34 cases the quality of the supplies was found to fall below the minimum requirements of the Board of Agriculture. These were followed up by official samples.

For the detection of the poorer supplies and subsequent administration regarding them, these examinations are of increasing utility.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Three samples of butter and five samples of margarine were purchased; none of these were adulterated.

PRESERVATION AND COLOURING MATTER.

The following table shows the number of articles analysed during 1918, which were reported by the Analyst to contain some preservatives with colouring matter:—

OFFICIAL SAMPLES.					
No. of samples analysed.	Article.	Preservative.	Colour.	Remarks.	
11	Peas ..	—	6	1·2 to 3·0 grs. copper sulphate per lb.	
94	Milk ..	—	1	Mere traces of annatto.	
7	Beer ..	4	—	Salicylic acid 0·3 to 0·9 per pt.	
1	Beans ..	—	1	Copper sulphate 1·45 grs. per lb.	
1	Lime Juice Cordial	1	—	Sulphurous acid 1·5, salicylic acid 2·6 grs. per pt.	
2	Lime Juice ..	1	1	Sulphurous acid 1·9 grs. per pt. ; one contained yellow coal tar dye.	
3	Lemon Squash ..	3	—	Salicylic acid 1·28 and 2·8 grs. per pt., sulphurous acid 2·6.	
1	Liquid Eggs ..	1	—		
3	Pork Sausages ..	3	—		
4	Beef Sausages ..	4	—		
1	Smoked Sausage ..	1	—		
1	Tinned Sausage ..	1	—		
UNOFFICIAL SAMPLES.					
3	Butter	1	—	Boric acid 0·37 per cent.	
5	Margarine ..	1	—	Boric acid 0·41 per cent.	
1	Egg Substitute ..	—	1	Coal tar colour.	
3	Egg Powder ..	—	2		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year eight summonses were taken out and convictions followed in each case.

Legal proceedings instituted in respect of Samples reported against by Public Analyst:—

Sample No.	Article.	Nature and extent of Adulteration.	Result of Legal Proceedings.	Fine.	Costs.
183	Milk	7½ per cent. added water	Conviction	£1	Nil
186	Milk	36 per cent. added water	Conviction	£3	Nil
143	S. Milk	24 per cent. added water	Conviction	£1/10	10/6
20	S. R. Flour	0.71 per cent. calcium sulphate	Conviction	£5 (inclusive)	
71	Milk	8½ per cent. added water	Conviction	£5 (inclusive)	
121	Milk	15 per cent. added water	Conviction	£2	£1
95	Peas	2.6 grs. copper sulphate per lb.	Conviction	£10	£6/6
109	Lime Juice	At least 95 per cent. added water	Conviction	£5 (inclusive)	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)
REGULATIONS, 1912.REPORT UPON ADMINISTRATION ACTION : YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31st, 1918.1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

Samples.	No. of samples examined for Preservatives.	No. in which a preservative was found.	Nature of Preservative.	No. in which thickening substances were found
Milk	94	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cream	--	—	—	—
Separated Milk..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

Total number of samples examined	...	...	0
(a) Number of examinations as to correctness of statements on label	...	...	0
Sterilized	...	...	0
(b) Determination made of Milk Fat above 35 per cent.			0
(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements of the Regulations have not been observed...			0
Thickening Substances	...	...	0

Samples Reported against by the Public Analyst.

(a) Samples in regard to which Legal Proceedings have been instituted	...	...	0
(b) Samples in regard to which Legal Proceedings have not been instituted	...	...	0

I have much pleasure in testifying to the loyal and ready help rendered by the Inspectors and Staff in carrying out the various duties of the Department, and beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Sanitary Committee for their assistance in considering the questions raised by the Reports presented.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. GEO. COOPER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Analyst

For the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL,
BOURNEMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report on the samples of Foods and Drugs sent to me for analysis during the year 1918.

The total number of samples was 225, of which 174 were official samples, taken under the provision of the Foods and Drugs Acts, and 51 were unofficial samples bought informally by your Inspectors or their agents.

The number of adulterated samples was 29, or 12.9 per cent.

The poor or doubtful samples numbered 42, or 18.6 per cent., this being a very large proportion in comparison with former years.

Twenty-four of the adulterated samples were official, and five unofficial, being 13.8 per cent. and 9.8 per cent. respectively, whilst 37 (or 21.3 per cent.) of the official samples and five (or 9.8 per cent.) of the unofficial samples were of poor or doubtful quality.

Table I. shows the comparison of these results with those of the previous nine years:—

Table I.

Year		Adulterated	Poor or Doubtful
1909	official	4·33 per cent.	13·72 per cent.
„	unofficial	8·14 „ „	8·14 „ „
„	total	5·24 „ „	12·40 „ „
1910	official	7·38 „ „	9·73 „ „
„	unofficial	15·00 „ „	3·00 „ „
„	total	9·30 „ „	8·04 „ „
1911	official	8·00 „ „	16·00 „ „
„	unofficial	7·07 „ „	11·10 „ „
„	total	7·77 „ „	14·80 „ „
1912	official	12·33 „ „	10·66 „ „
„	unofficial	7·07 „ „	8·08 „ „
„	total	11·03 „ „	10·02 „ „
1913	official	6·33 „ „	10·33 „ „
„	unofficial	3·00 „ „	3·00 „ „
„	total	5·50 „ „	8·50 „ „
1914	official	5·71 „ „	14·70 „ „
„	unofficial	10·26 „ „	10·26 „ „
„	total	6·81 „ „	13·62 „ „
1915	official	12·75 „ „	13·40 „ „
„	unofficial	7·45 „ „	4·25 „ „
„	total	10·70 „ „	9·88 „ „
1916	official	14·6 „ „	19·6 „ „
„	unofficial	6·25 „ „	15·0 „ „
„	total	11·76 „ „	18·05 „ „
1917	official	14·9 „ „	11·8 „ „
„	unofficial	14·0 „ „	10·0 „ „
„	total	14·7 „ „	11·43 „ „
1918	official	13·80 „ „	21·30 „ „
„	unofficial	9·80 „ „	9·80 „ „
„	total	12·90 „ „	18·60 „ „

Tables II. and IV. and III. and V. show in greater detail the results obtained with the official and unofficial amples respectively.

Table II.

Summary of Annual Report, 1918. One hundred and seventy-four official samples:—

Nature of Sample.	Examined.	Genuine.	Poor or Doubtful.	Coloured.	Containing P'servative	Adult'rated	Percentage adulterated
Milk	94	60	23	1	—	11	11·7
Separated Milk	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	7	2	1	—	4	4	57·1
Self-raising Flour	22	11	6	—	—	5	22·7
Sausages	9	8	1	—	9	—	—
Liquid Eggs	1	—	—	—	1	1	100·0
Cocoa Butter	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Peas	11	5	4	6	—	2	18·1
Beans	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lime Juice	2	1	—	1	1	1	50·0
Lime Juice Cordial	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lemon Squash	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Cream of Tartar	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Citric Acid	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salt	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber Salt	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	174	113	37	9	19	24	13·8

Table III.

Summary of Annual Report, 1918. Fifty-one unofficial samples:—

Nature of Sample.	Examined.	Genuine.	Poor or Doubtful.	Coloured.	Containing P'servative	Adult'rated	Percentage adulterated
Butter	3	3	—	—	1	—	—
Margarine	5	5	—	—	1	—	—
Lard	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Treacle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Eggs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Egg Substitute	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Powder	3	3	—	2	—	—	—
Cream Powder	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
No-egg Flour	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	5	3	—	—	—	2	40·0
Ground Mace	2	1	—	—	—	1	50·0
Ground Cloves	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pudding Spice	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	4	2	1	—	—	1	25·0
Spirits of Camphor	3	2	—	—	—	1	33·3
Oil of Eucalyptus	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
	51	41	5	3	2	5	9·8

Table IV.**Adulterated official samples:—**

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
32	Milk	28 per cent. deficient in cream	
36	"	21 per cent. deficient in cream Mere traces of annatta colouring.	
58	"	2 per cent. added water	
64	"	2 per cent. deficient in cream	
70	"	6.5 per cent. added water	
71	"	8.5 per cent. added water	
73	"	16.5 per cent. deficient in cream	
77	"	6 per cent. added water	
78	"	2 per cent. added water	
93	"	6 per cent. added water	
121	"	15 per cent. added water	
1	Beer	28 per cent. added water 0.3 grains per pint salicylic acid.	
2	"	32 per cent. added water 0.3 grains per pint salicylic acid.	
3	"	63 per cent. added water 0.9 grains per pint salicylic acid.	
6	"	27 per cent. added water	
20	Self raising flour	Acid phosphate contained 46 per cent. calcium sulphate.	
137	"	Acid phosphate contained 27 per cent. calcium sulphate.	
139	"	Acid phosphate contained 80 per cent. calcium sulphate (50 pints per million arsenic in raisers.	
141	"	Arsenic 23 parts per million in raisers.	
144	"	Phosphate used contained 73 per cent. calcium sulphate.	
56	Liquid Eggs	0.62 per cent. boric acid.	
95	Peas	2.6 grains Cu SO ₄ per lb. Addition not declared.	
126	"	2.5 grains Cu SO ₄ per lb. 0.5 grains per lb. above declared.	
109	Lime Juice	At least 95 per cent. added water coloured with coal tar dye.	

Table V.**Adulterated unofficial samples:—**

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Observations.
38	Spirits of Camphor	8 per cent. deficient in camphor	
41	" Sal volatile	Ammon carb deficient 50 per cent.	
48	Mixed Spice	1.75 per cent. sand	
52	"	1.50 per cent. sand	
50	Ground Mace	50 per cent. exhausted mace.	

MILK.

Excluding the eleven adulterated samples the average composition of the remaining 83 samples was:—Fat 3.60 per cent., and non-fatty solids 8.89 per cent.

			Samples	Fat %	S.N.F. %
1st Quarter	...	...	15	3.54	8.82
2nd "	...	...	21	3.38	8.79
3rd "	...	...	21	3.73	8.80
4th "	..	...	26	3.72	9.09

No Boric Acid was found in any of the samples.

CREAM AND PRESERVED CREAM.

None submitted.

BEER.

Seven samples examined. Four samples contained traces of Salicylic Acid; 5 were of original gravity below 1.036. None were above original gravity of 1.042.

SELF-RAISING FLOURS.

Twenty-two samples examined. Eleven proved to be satisfactory; 6 poor or doubtful, of which 2 had about the maximum of Calcium Sulphate allowed, and 4 contained Arsenic ranging from 0.2 to 0.23 parts per million.

The 5 adulterated samples contained an excess of Calcium Sulphate and 2 of these also contained large quantities of Arsenic.

SAUSAGES.

Nine samples examined. All contained Boric Acid ranging from 0.10 per cent. to 0.25 per cent., and one contained only 43 per cent. meat.

PEAS.

Eleven samples were examined. One contained excess of Copper which was not declared; 1 contained 0.5 Copper Sulphate per lb. above declaration, and 4 contained Copper Sulphate as colouring ranging from 1.2 to 3.0 grains per lb. presence of which was declared on label.

BEANS.

One sample—contained 1.45 grains per lb CuSO_4 .

EGG SUBSTITUTE.

This is a misnomer. It is not a substitute for eggs, containing no oil and being in fact coloured baking powder.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. CRIPPS.